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.....EDWIN D. MORGAN.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE BRIG MINNIE SCHIFFER -A meeting of the officers of the various life insurance companies in this city, was held on Friday afternoon, at the office of the Guardian Insurance Company, when it was decided to present an annuity to Captain Wilson, the same to revert to his wife in case of his decease. A Special Committee was appointed to procure the cooperation of companies not represented a) that meeting.

HARBOR ENCHOACHMENTS .- The original construction of Pier No. 51 North River to 30 feet beyond the State boundary line was the result of accident—the last " block " of the work having slipped out into the river in process of sinking, the contractor filling up the gap thus lef; at his own expense. The city is now to be held responsible for the acie of its agents, the Harbor Commissioners baving awarded to Mr. Hayden, for the sum of \$6,500, the contract for removing that portion of the pier extending beyond the State boundary line. The job is to be done in one month. The contractor will look to the city for his pay. There is another pier on the East River which has been built out a few feet too far, and to which the Harbor Commissioners will now turn their attention.

A GIFT TO THE PRINCE.-Mr. Brown's picture of The Bay and City of New-York," is now the property of the Prince of Wales, having been presented to and accepted by him, from afty gentlemen of this city. | publican resolve to do his whole duty to the end.

New York Daily Tribuna

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1860.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the recent great increase in the circulation of THE DAILY TRIBUNA, and the necessity of putting the first form of the paper to press at an early hour, we are compelled to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements to give notice to our friends that hereafter all advertisements must be handed in before \$0 olook in the evening, with the siz-gle exception of those intended for insertion among the Business Notices on the fourth page of the paper. That class of adver-tisements will be received until a late hour, but no others can be taken after 8 o'clock.

The Tribune for California Will be ready at 9 o'clock this morning. contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The steamship North Star will leave to-day at 12 o'clock. The mails close at 10 o'clock a. m. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the

JOHN B. GOUGH will speak for Temperance this evening in Dr. Cheever's church-the last time that he will be heard in our city for the present. We urge all who have never yet heard this inimitable orator and apostle of the most vital physical and moral truth to improve the present oppor-

GALUSHA A. GROW is reëlected to Congress from the "Wilmot" District of Pennsylvania by the snug majority of 8,938. As there are but a few more than Twenty Thousand voters in the District, that seems pretty well. They must make it a round Ten Thousand for Lincoln.

SCHUYLER COLFAX was in 1856 elected to Congress from the IXth District of Indiana by 1.036 majority. In 1858, he was again elected by 1,931 majority. In 1860, he is once more elected by 3,496 majority. So much for faithful service at Washington and faithful canvassing at home. We doubt that any Member, of whatever party, can show a more honorable record.

JOHN COVODE of Pennsylvania-the man who so sharply probed the iniquities and corruptions of the present Federal Administration, as Chairman of the House Investigating Committeewho tried to decline a fourth election to Congress, but the people of his district wouldn't consent-will speak to-night for the Good Cause at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Second avenue and Tweatythird street. Who does not want to see and hear

The Republican Judiciary Convention reassem bled at No. 618 Broadway, on Saturday evening, and unanimously presented JAMES W. WHITE as a candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, in place of Pierrepont Edwards, resigned. We bail this selection as an assurance of victory. Mr. WHITE has been for thirty years a member of our Bar, and never was even suspected of a dishonorable act or purpose. Though not a brilliant speaker. he has noiselessly won his way to competence, the reputation of solid worth, and the esteem of a wide circle of friends. Always decided in his political convictions, and outspoken in their defense, he has not been a frequenter of party gatherings, and, though in the afternoon of life, was never till now a candidate for any office. There are lawyers not ten years in practice who have more notoriety than he, but none of the ripest experience who more enjoy the confidence of all who know them. We are sure that Mr. WHITE's name will add strength to our ticket, and that his nomination and his vote will go far to vindicate the system of popular election for Judges from a reproach which has not hitherto been wholly undeserved. To those citizens who do not know Mr. White, as we know him, we proffer our emphatic assurance that no better man, no sounder lawyer, has been or will be nominated by any party for any office. We ardently hope he may be elected.

CLOSE UP:

We spent the latter portion of last week in the heart of our State, and found the People fully aroused to the importance of the Presidential contest. Unless we are grievously mistaken, the great Central and Northern Counties will give Lincoln majorities little short of those magnificently rolled up for Fremont in 1856, while some of them will even exceed the majorities of that year. We trust Onondaga will claim a place in this category, though she gave Fremont over Five Thousand. WAYNE gave him nearly Three Thousand; we trust she will make up that full number on the 6th of November. MONROE gave Fremont nearly Three Thousand; she will give Lincoln more than that number-we hope for another Thousand. ERIE gave Buchauan a plurality Six Hundred; we are well assured that the will give Liucoln at least twice that number. And, excepting wild Hamilton, which casts barely five hundred votes in all. there is not a single County West or North of Albany that will not give Lincoln a majority, and nearly every one will give one worth having. Beside Eric aforesaid and Seneca, there is not one of the forty Counties West and North of Albany as aforesaid which the Fusionists can even hope to carry, unless by a mere handful of votes. Those forty Counties will give Lincoln in the aggregate not less than Seventy-five Thousand majority, in defiance of all the money that can be squeezed out of our Dry Goods men to debauch and corrupt them. Yes, after all have been bought that can be, the clear Republican majority North and West of Albany will exceed Seventy-five Thousand. Republicans of the Rural Districts! the argu-

ment is nearly concluded; what remains to be done is to perfect your organization so as to be sure that, rain or shine, every voter will be at the polls. This s what secured the glorious victory in MAINE; this s what carried PENNSYLVANIA by the magnificent najority which has electrified the whole country. The highest vote ever before polled by any party in that State was 230,710 for Mr. Buchanan in 56. and now Col. Curtin in the fifty-five counties from which we have official returns has 248,566, or nearly 18,000 more than Buchanan's vote in the entire State. WIDE-AWAKE effort in bringing voters to the polls carried Pennsylvania; so it did INDIA-NA: while it nearly doubled our majority in OHIO, and thus foreshadowed unerringly the crowning triumph of November 6th. WORK to keep perfect the Registries and keep out all illegal votes; WORK to see every voter before hand, and be sure that he is thoroughly informed and ready for the day of trial; WORK to be sure that every voter will come to the polls on that day, whatever the weather may be; and Work to see that the voles are honestly east, ho, estly counted and honestly returned; and rest assured that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is our next President and HANNIBAL HAMLIN Vice President. But two weeks of struggle remain: Let every Re-

Victory is before us; let us clasp hands and advance to our certain and glorious triumph!

LET IS ALL BE UNHAPPY TO-GETRER!

These are tough times for croakers; this is,

indeed, a portentous season. If the men who made the almanacs for this year had but done their duty in the premises, we should have had seven eclipses and seventeen comets. That the sheeted dead do not arise and gibber in the streets of Boston, shows a culpable indifference or a generous confidence in the capacity of the Bell-Everett Committee to do their own squeaking. We cannot expect professional croakers-we beg their pardon, professional prophets-to be sorupu'ously precise; nor can we undertake to interpret their tears and translate their howlings. The very uncertainty of their troublous tones has in it a particular horror, and we grasp at specifications as a relief. In 1787, Mr. Sheridan, while speaking in Parliament of the fears of the anti-Gallican ministry, said: "I had forgot; there was also a camp in "a back shop; an arsenal provided with " nine muckets; and an exchequer containing the " same number of pounds, exactly nine-no, let me be accurate, it was nine pounds and one bad " shilling." This is precision itself compared with the disjointed warnings of the Winthrops, the Everetts, and the Stevensons. In comparison with these eloquent but low spirited gentlemen, Gov. Conway of Arkansas is charmingly explicit. In view of the probable election of Abraham Lincoln, he has followed the genuine Jeffersonian precedent, and has issued a Proclamation. Not that he means to make war in that paper way; for his manifesto is addressed to the Militia of Arkansas, and it commands those children of Mars " to "prepare for trouble and danger," i. e., to lay in good store of gunpowder and Old Bourbon. His Excellency of Arkansas, therefore, anticipates a fight-not one of those delicate rencounters in the dual number which often agitate and amuse a grocery, and leave upon its floor a new stratum of ears and noses-but a regular campaign of battles, sieges, assaults, and retreats. For Gov. Conway, soon after the Fourth of March next, anticipates a belligerent visit from the British Lion with his tail up, his head down, and his mouth open-his whole leonine nature bent upon ravaging the Slave States in general and Arkansas in particular. Who instigated John Brown? The British Lien? Who nominated Lincoln? The same beast. Who organized the Wide-Awakes? The identical quadruped. Who split the Democratic National Convention? Lee Britannicus. Who (to quote the Conway proclamation) "is the real author and instigator of the mischiefs and outrages perpetrated against the Slave States?" The Lion! "Twas done in Downing street. 'Twas perpetrated in Privy Council. 'Twas concocted by the British Cabinet. The Queen had a hand in it. So did the Prime Minister. So, of course, did the Editor of The London Times. Our bill of sale to Great Britain is already drafted, and the only official act of President Lincoln will be to sign, seal and deliver it. Our Lion will then take up his quarters in the White House, and will breakfast every morning upon an Arkansas patriot, until he has masticated, swallowed and digested the entire militia of that State-provided always that the aforesaid militia shall not have masticated, swallowed and digested him.

This prognostic explains what to some people has been a political puzzle—the present visit of the Prince of Wales, Baron Reafrew, Duke of Rothsay, Duke of Cernwall. He has come to take a look at his possible possessions before entering upon their enjoyment. Good heavens! to think that, while breakfacting with the guileless Buchanan, and lunching with the peerless Lane, he should only be looking about the venerable mansion with an eye to future improvements; that while our valiant soldiers were presenting, affectionately, their arms to him, he was only reckoning how easily they might be transmogrified into royal cohorts; that while he was balancing to his smiling, ing the balance of power! Was ever such treachery? Imbibing our champagne, sniffing at our nosegays, riding in our costliest barouches, bored by the best of our citizens, traveling upon our railways solvent and insolvent, exposing his life upon our beautiful steamboats, dancing to the music of our most scientific brass bands-he has all the time had a covetous eye upon Arkansas, and a stomach to swallow us entire. We looked upon him as the representative of St. James's Palace, and behold he is the representative of Exeter Hall. He came this time for observation; when next he shall come, it will be to free all the negroes and to enslave all the white people. Gov. Conway calls this "a " machination." It seems to us that the word is

ridiculously mild. His Excellency, though great is his confidence in the Arkausas Militia, thinks very justly that the General Government should interfere. The Arkansas Militia cannot do everything. "It is, therefore," says Gov. Conway, "the duty of our Federal "Government to hold the British Government responsible for disturbing the domestic tranquillity of the United States." These are words of wisdom. Will Mr. Buchanan please attend to the matter? Will he please to write to Plenipotentiary Dallas, and request him to put on his official sword and breeches, and to call upon the Queen, and to mention to her that we shall hold her responsible for the election of Mr. Lincoln? Should she not tremble at this important announcement, let Mr. Dallas state that Gov. Conway of Arkansas will also hold her responsible, and that he has directed the Militia of that State " to prepare for trouble and danger." Without a doubt, she will then tremble violently.

We have, however, no large faith in the saving qualities of Mr. Dallas's small-clothes. Diplomacy is out of date; the sacred character of embassy has been much damaged by the bad character of Embassadors; and it is barely possible that the Queen, not having the fear of the Arkansas Militia before her eyes, might send Mr. Dallas to the Tower, or even hang that elegant person in full regimentals. We think that the Government should seek for safety in another and a bolder course. If Baron Renfrew is here, bent upon 'machinations," bent upon conquering this country by promoting the election of Mr. Lincoln, all we can say is that the Prince should be at once arrested. Policeman 371 is the man to do his business. As a machinator, he should be taken before the Police Court, locked up in the Tombs, or even treated to a balmage of tar and a hieroglyphic of humble feathers. Why not? H. R. Highness is the Representative of Great Britain the Instigator, of Great Britain the Mschievous and the Oufrageous, of Great Britain the Fee of Our Domestic Tranquillity. We now have her

way and the Arkansas Militia? P. S .- While we were getting ready to nab him, the Prince has cut and run!

What else sad and heavy to be borne may happen to us after the Fourth of March we cannot predict. During the Poloponnesian War, Athens was visited by a dreadful typhus fever; and it is barely possible that Mr. Lincoln's inauguration may be followed by an alarming prevalence of the measles. We should like to have the views of the Faculty upon the question, whether a Republican victory must be necessarily followed by cutaneous epidemics? Perhaps, after all, the Bell-Everetts should call for and pay for the opinian. An affirmative answer might illuminate their prospects. Certainly, nothing else can.

PORGERY CHASED UP. On the day before the late Election in Pennsylvania, an extra Harrisburg Patriot & Union wa sowed broadcast over that State, containing what purported to be a speech lately delivered in Massachusetts, by one John M. Wilson, a Lincoln Electo for said State-said extract consisting of the most beastly and scurrilous abuse of our fellow-citizens of Irish or German birth. So coarse and foul an exhibition of sheer blackguardism we do not remember elsewhere to have read; and, as Gen. Henry Wilson, U. S. Senator from Massachusetts, was advertised to speak at Honesdale the night be fore that election, the Germans and Irish were privately assured that he was the Wilson who had made this brutal speech!

We took occasion to expose the forgery, showing that there was no John M. Wilson on the Lincoln Electoral Ticket in Massachusetts-no person of that name being known to the Republicans of that State. And, as we understood that the Courrier des Etats Unis had given this vile forgery currency among the French-speaking population of the entire Union, we called on that paper to retract and atone for the injustice it had done.

In reply, the Courrier insisted that the speech in question was actually made by a Republican-not by a "Lincoln Elector for Massachusetts," however, but by some one in Indiana. We happen now to have the evidence required to refute the fabrication in that form. We copy the following letter from the last St. Joseph Valley Register, edted by the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, M. C., and pub lished at South Bend, Indiana:

DEAR SIR: I notice in last Saturday's Forum, a speech purporting to have been delivered at Salem, Indines, in 1835, by John M. Wilson, which contains a number of scurrilous and insulting attacks on foreigners, and which preceded speech is being used by the Democrats to array our Adopted Citizens against the Republican party. The same publication was made being used by the Democrats to array our Adopted Citizens against the Republican party. The same publication was made by the Democratic papers of this State in 1858. I was at that time a caselidate for State Treasurer; and happened to be at Salem (the very town in which this speech was alleged to have been in the very town where it is charged that he made this speed In 1835, Mr. Wilson branded it as a rile forgery, and a wicked fabrication of positical opponents. He also stated that he saw before him in that crowded assemblage, hundreds of both parties who had heard his speech in 1835, and he challenged any man of who has heard his speech is 18-9, and he challenged any man of any party to rise and say before them that he had uttered any such sentiments as those ascribed to him. Not a man denied his statement. On the contrary, a number of the most respectable citizens there made offidavits, which were published at the time, testifying that they heard the whole of the speech, and that it contained no such statements whatever. There can be no doubt that it was a vile forgery, gotten up for political effect; and which, thus exposed and branded as it was on the very spot, every honthus exposed and bra orable man should be ashamed to revamp again for political eads
Yours truly, JOHN H. HARPER.

Yours truly, JOHN H. HARPER.

- Need we add one word? It seems that the speech which this Mr. Wilson-who was never a Member of Congress nor otherwise eminent-actually did make, and which serves as the foundation for this forgery, was made at Salem, Ind., in 1855-that the forgery upon him now circulated obtained currency in 1858-and that this Mr. Wilson spoke in that year at that very Salem, where this abusive speech was alleged to have been made, and then and there solemnly and publicly denied that he ever uttered any such aspersions on Adopted Citizens, and dared any one to contradict him, which no one saw fit to do: on the contrary, several respectable citizens of both parties united in testifying that the speech he actually did make there in 1855 contained none of the offersive sentiments attributed to him in the forgery then and now so atrociously circulated.

How long will Adopted Citizens be duped by forgeries like that here exposed? How long will the Courrier des Etats Unis lend itself to such base uses? For, be sure that so long as forgery can be made profitable. Sham Democracy will persist in it.

COCKADES AND COMMON SENSE.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury is "glad to 'learn" that in all the principal districts of that State a military organization is forming, to be called the "Minute Men." whose duty it is " to arm, equip, and drill, and be ready for any emergency that may arise in the present perilous condition of the Southern States." The organization is " to embrace the flower of the youth." and to be led "by the most influential citizens," and the badge thereof is " a blue rosette, two and " a half inches in diameter, with a military button "in the center, to be worn upon the side of the " hat." The design is pretty, but the color bad, as it is difficult in the evening to distinguish blue from green, and some fatal mistakes might occur if one were supposed to have upon his hat a Lincoln-green cockade. The difficulty can be overcome, however, by an order that the side of the hat on which the rosette shail be worn shall be the inside. In that position, with small mirrors in the place of the military button, they may be made to serve a useful purpose to "the flower of the youth," anxious as to the graceful and becoming condition of hair and whiskers. Indeed, we know of nothing that would be more generally useful to South Carolinians, at this moment, than mirrors of any sort, in which they might "see themselves as others see them."

But The Mercury is not half explicit enough as to the intentions of these youthful flowers. They will not blush unseen, we know, for that maiden weakness is not at all characteristic of South Carolinians. Nor will they waste their fragrance on the desert air, for they take precious good care that all the world shall know of all the charming qualities they believe themselves to possess. Do they mean to invade the North ! Or do they seriously expect to persuade anybody that the North means to invade South Carolina There is one class of people, and one only, so utterly ignorant and foolish as to believe this last absurdity-and that is the slaves. If they see their masters arming, and learn that it is to defend themselves against the Northern people who are to come to abolish Slavery, they may, perhaps, first believe it, then hope for it, and finally propose to organize their own Minute Men to aid it. If the " flower of the youth" and " the most influen-"tial citizens" are bent upon an Abelition war of that sort, they are taking the most certain method of bringing it about with their arming and equip ping, their drilling and cockading, their buttons and bravadoes; but the foe they may have to contend royal sou in our power. His imprisonment might with, who is sleeping now in the ashes on their be the signal for war-but have we not Gov. Con | kitchen-hearths, or on the mud-floors of the negro-

hute, they will hear of presently by dim watchfires in the palmetto awamps, and in the sember depths of the pine forests. They mean no such war as this; neither do reckless miners who go with unprotected lamps into fire-damp mines mean

The simple truth is, no more windy bombast was

ever belched than this talk of arming at the South, since Bombastes Furioso hung his boots up as a challenge to all comers. The South knows perfectly well that nobody is going to attack her, and that she is going to attack nobody. Reckless politicians, whose trade is agitation, whose chief ability lies in brawling, who are without influence except in seasons of turbulence, who can hope to gain no place of profit or of honor except when men's evil passions have corrupted their judgment, will seize this occasion, as they have seized scores of others, to achieve notoriety, and to rise to a disgraceful eminence. They may succeed in some small degree in influencing the weak and alarming the timid; but the sober and thinking people of the South, who understand her condition and know both her strength and her weakness, will have no participation in their fol y, and will be unmoved by their madness. It is eary enough to play at soldiering when the dramshop is close by, and battalions can stack arms every hour to go and "liquor;" pleasant enough to so campaigning when companies can be dismissed and go home to dinner: nor need the militarychest be heavy when a bushel of blank-cartridges is all the ammunition that is needed. If this were all that were requisite for disunion. South Carolina would have left the Confederacy thirty years age. But an army in the field is quite another matter. Government might advertise for contractors to keep that State in order, and find men enough in this city who would agree to do it at a very low figure. But South Carolina in revolt must find her own resources. Where are they The first requisite is money. Where is it to come from? Let the doubter glance at the price of stocks in this market, and mark the difference be tween Northern and Southern State bonds. That difference is not without reason. She is not in good credit either here or in England, and on the continent of Europe she is almost w.thout any. They refuse already to buy the bonds of the Slaveholding States of the Union on the Paris Bourse, and in Holland they are sold with difficulty. Let her make the first serious movement at seceding from the Union, and she could not raise a dollar. Her bonds would fall at once to zero everywhere, and bankrupt in credit, with an empty treasury, in what condition is she to undertake a war? The possibility of 'disunion on the part of th

South is almost too absurd either for discussion or ridicule. In the first place, she does not intend it; in the second place, she hasn't the power to make the attempt even if she had the will; and finally, she could not accomplish it if she had both the will and the power to make the attempt. The local police at Washington are quite strong enough to suppress any incipient rebellion at the seat of Government, and a revenue cutter off Charleston bar would be likely to make blue rosettes in South Carolina as scarce as blue roses.

FUSION AND ITS FRIENDS.

The Schenectady Reflector (Breckinridge) of the 19th inst. hoists the Fusion Electoral Ticket, for reasons which it thus sets forth:

"ONE ELECTORAL TICKET .- To day, this paper raises the Union ticket to its masthead. The gentlemen who wanted fusion have got more than they bargained for, because if this State is carried for snybody save Lincoln, Joseph Lune is surely the next President of the United States, and a voting for the Douglas and Bell Electors, the Breckiuridge men are crushing them. If they are satisfied to be used, we are willing to use them. We will vote the Union ticket entire, and hope our fellow-Democrats will do the same, without scratching. Look out that the Donglas-Bell men awallow their own doss. To the National Democracy it is harmless; to the Donglas and Bell interest it is a swift poison. Having defined our position, we leave the question to the people Swallow the mixture, and make those who prepared it swallow it, for it will kill them politically for ever after

-On the other hand, Mr. Dougles, in his late speech at Erie, Pa., was thus called out:

Man in the crowd.—"We want you to tell us about Fusion!"
Judge Dougles.—"You look as if you were pretty well fused
out there now. Well, I will give you my opinion as to fusion.
I think that every man who believes that Sievery ought to be
banished from the halls of Congress, and remanded to the people of the Territories, subject to the Constitution, ought to fuse and set together: but that no Democrat can, without dishonor, and a forfeiture of self-respect and principle, fuse with anybody who is in favor of intervention, either for Slavery or against Slaver Lincoln and Breckieridge wight fuse, for they ogree in principl I can never fuse with either of them, because I differ from both.

Ism in favor of all men acting together who are opposed to this
Siavery agitation, and in favor of banishing it from Congress forever; but, as Democrate, we can enter fuse, either with Northera
Aboliticatists or Southern Bolters and Secessionists."

-Will the real Douglas men follow the advice of The Reflector, or that of their Presidential candidate? Nothing is more certain than this: Fusion may make Breckinridge or Lane President, but can in no case elect Douglas. His doom was fixed when his friends consented to fuse.

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The Albany Argus tries to whistle its way through the graveyard of its hopes, by uttering such humbug as the following :

"The Democrats of Ohio and the Conservative men of that State, now that the local contest is over, are looking over the field of battle and counting their forces, and calculating the

chances of victory.

"One thing is appagent. The Republicans exist only by the divisions of the opposition, and are at their mercy."

The Argus cannot be ignorant that there was a perfect fusion on the 9th inst. of "the Democrats of Ohio" and what it calls "the conservative men of that State," on Judge Thomas J. S. Smith, in order to defeat Judge Brinckerhoff, one of the original supporters of the Wilmot Proviso, who is known to regard the Fugitive Slave Law as unconstitutional. This Fusion of the Democratic and Bell-Everett parties polled some Two Hundred Thousand votes-more than were ever before polled by any party whatever-yet was badly beaten by the Republicans alone. We have before us The (Columbus) Ohio Statesman, the Democratic State organ, of Friday, the 19th inst., which says:

"As the official vote of the State reaches us (we have it all it now but some twelve counties), we are astonished at the result. The vote of Thomas J. S. Smith, the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, will, we think, be all of two hundred thomand, while that of BRINCKERHOFF is about two hundred and ten thou-

-We believe this is several thousand votes out of the way-that Brinckerhoff's majority is nearer Fifteen than Ten Thousand. The facts that the vote is heavy beyond precedent-that the Republican vote exceeds the Democratic by at least Twenty Thousand, and that of all the adverse parties combined by at least Ten Thousand-are established beyond dispute. We may add that The Statesman opposes further fusion, believing that a pure Douglas Electoral Ticket can poll more votes than a Fusion ticket. So we think; but the fasers may try it either way.

The natural modesty of the leaders of the proposed Fusion Torchlight Parade of to-morrow night will probably keep their honorable names from the public eye. But this must not be. The bonest pride which Messrs. Brooks, Duer, Hunt &

Ce. must raturally feel under the marshalship of

miring and gratera. people; and to secure this result, we rescue from security the names of the portion of the staff of Marvial Rigaders bearing the title of the Banner Guard. First, the Grand-Mar. shal, John S. Austin, esq., familiarly called Johany Austin, whose history is recorded in the archives of the District-Attorney's office, the records of St. Tammany, and the memory of Collector Schell. Kent marches the renowned John C. Heenan, esq., whom not to know argues one's self unknown. Following this modern Achilles, comes Asron Joses, erq , second only to the "bold Besish" in feats of arms and fists. Then we have Edward Price, esq., vanquisher of the Australian; and then the lesser glories of the age-Cyrus Shay, esq., irreverently called Sy Shay; Andrew Shooban, esq., John Lyng, esq., Tsomes Ferris, esq., Andrew Garvey, esq., Andrew Mulligao, esq., Michael Norton, esq., Cornelius Campbell, esq., followed by the esquires John Hu'deman, John Menks, Edward Bonnell, John Concelly, John T. Gay, William Beard, William Kenny, John Reilley, George W. Lynch, William H. Johnson, Thomas Johnson, William Johnson, Thomas Wallace, John Wright, and Slephen O'Hara; while over all towers in intellectual sublimity and spotless innocence the distinguished James Irving, eeq. These well-known patriotic gentlemen lead the van and hold the post of honor. Behind them follow in order of rank the Empire Club, the Spartan Association, the Indians of old Tammany, the Little Giants, the Henrys, Smith & Townsend Committee, a negro bearing the Fusion Electoral ticket, and the Hon. E. Brooks with a dark-lantern badly smashed. Misery makes strange bedfellows.

The Democrats of the IXth Congressional District held their Convention on Friday, and oucceeded, after a stormy session, in nominating Mr. Edward Haight, President of the Bank of The Commonwealth of this city, as their candidate for Congress. There were several competitors for the honor of the nomination, and all had their warm and earnest advocates, but the Douglas men at lergth triumphed over all opposition. Their defeat was taken by no means with a good grace br Mr. Haight's opponents, and the Convention was a scene of great confusion and disorder on the announcement that a majority of the votes, after a long struggle, had been cast for that gentleman. It was an especially bitter pill to the Brandreth party, whose leader Mr. Haight defeated last Fall. and fell like ice upon the hopes of the Rockland men, who hoped to carry the nomination of Mr. Leonard., They will all, however, no doubt, behave like good Democrats on election day, forget their feuds and their preferences, and vote for the Democratic candidate. We do not believe that Judge Haight is strong

enough to defeat Judge Nelson, but we would rather have him as an opponent, even if successful, than any of his competitors. He supported Mr. Haskin two years age, and it was the Haskin influence that put him in nomination now. Next to having a Republican member from that District-as we believe we shall-we should prefer one who represents the sort of democracy that sent Mr. Haskin to Congrees. Mr. Haight is a fair, honorable man, and we do not believe he would accept a nomination, obtained where the issues were so distinct and pos-itive, except with an express understanding and determination that he should occupy, as Mr. Haskin did, an independent position. Republicans, however, should nevertheless labor for his defeat, and we trust they will accomplish it.

We learn with regret that Mr. R. M. BLATCH-FORD has felt constrained, by personal considerations, to decline the Republican nomination for Assembly in the District composed of most of the XVth and part of the IXth Ward. That District has been most worthily represented for the past two years by Mr. FREDERICK A. CONKLING, who declines a further election; and now Mr. Blatchford has followed his example. We hope, but do not feel sure, that another equally capable and worthy can be found for the place.

Is the public quite right in complaining that our legislative halls are not so ably and acceptably filled as they were? Ought not these who complain often to be them elves complained of? Take Kings County for an illustration: The Republican numinees for Assembly in that county were among the best men ever presented by any party at any time. But Gen. Duryes could not be induced to serve; and Mr. C. B. Fellows could not leave home; and Mr. S. B. Chittenden would not think of it: so three pominating conventions were severally comrelled to fall back on the second choice of each-all good and true men, but not so well known nor so popular as those they have replaced. Is it right to lay the b'ame of this on primary meetings

and nominating convertions? The Republican Judicial ticket for our City is

now completed, and is as follows: For Justice of the Superior Court. BENJAMIN W. BONNEY.
For Justice of the Superior Court. JAMES W. WRITE.
For Recorder......THOMAS B. VAN BUREN.
For City Judge.....JOHN SEDGWICK.

For Surregate DAVID R JAQUES.

-There are good men on other tickets, but we feel sure that it is not party prejudice which impels us to say that no rival ticket is, as a whole, equal to this in legal ability or moral worth. Mr. BONNEY LOW fills by Executive appointment the post to which he is nominated as above: Mr. SEDGWICK has for some years served the City most acceptably as Assistant District Attorney, in which port he has acquired a knowledge of criminal law and practice which must prove exceedingly valuable in the position to which he is nominated Very few of our young lawyers are so deservedly popular with the Bar as Mr. SEDGWICK, Mr. JAQUES served the City acceptably in the last Assembly. Messrs. WHITE and VAN BUREN are new to public life, but have in private practice wos honor, respect, and "troops of friends." We believe their average vote will be a heavy one.

The Herald attempts to scare its readers by asserting that the extension of suffrage in this State will add 50,000 voters to the Republican party. There were but 45,286 colored persons in the State in 1855, men, women, and picaninuies; and of these, less than 12,000 were of age to become voters. In this City, the proposed extension cannot possibly include more than 1,100 persons; set the negrophobists estimate them at from 12,000 to 15,000. The colored population of the State was 50,000 in 1840, 49,000 in 1850, and 45,286 in 1865 -showing a constant decrease, the percentage of colored males of all ages to the total population being, in 1830, 1.12; in 1840, 0.99; in 1850, 0.83; in 1855, only 1 61; and now not over one-half of one per cent. Reducing this to the percentage of voters, we find that the extension of suffrage might possibly affect the whole ballot to the extent of onetenth of one per cent; and yet this homeopathic such noble captains ought to be shared by an ad- infusion is expected to frighten sensible men into &